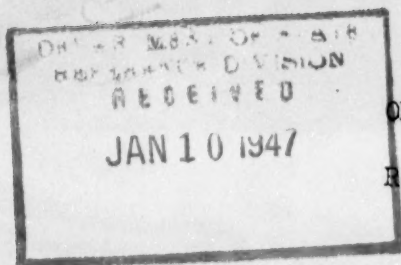


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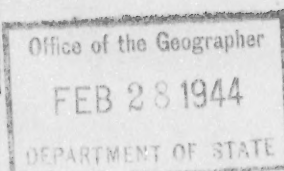
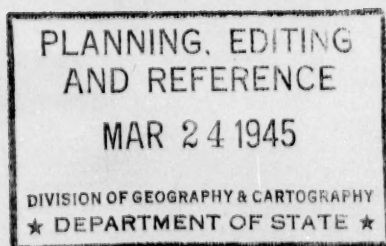
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BASIC POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION
ON CENTRAL ITALY

Description

Basic information on population, social groups, political movements, religion, education, and literacy, in the compartments of Tuscany, Marches, Umbria, Lazio, and Abruzzi.

13 November 1943



If and when this study outlives its usefulness to you, kindly return it to:

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Summary

From the point of view of physical anthropology, social organization, and popular attitudes, Central Italy is a transitional area between North and South. There are considerable regional differences within the area. The majority of the 10 million inhabitants are dependent on agriculture, but some 26 percent live in Rome, Florence, or other large towns.

The peasantry are the numerically preponderant class; their condition varies from north to south, but living standards are generally better than in Southern Italy. The seafaring population (fisherman and others) is of minor importance. Tuscany and Lazio have considerable groups of industrial workers, but there are few large-scale industrial enterprises, and labor organization is comparatively ineffective. The middle classes are prominent in Rome and smaller cities, and Rome is the center of the Italian aristocracy.

The "Republican Fascist Party" in German-occupied Italy is the continuation of Mussolini's National Fascist Party. Fascism has been relatively strong in Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches, weaker in Lazio (except Rome) and Abruzzi. A number of anti-Fascist movements (the "opposition parties") which came to the surface following the fall of Mussolini are probably active in Central Italy, though their main strength is thought to lie in Northern Italy.

Central Italy is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, though there are pronounced variations in the degree of attachment to the Catholic faith. Clericals and anti-clericals differ as to the Church's right to play a part in temporal affairs. Central Italy includes 13 archbishoprics and 75 bishoprics, the boundaries of which frequently do not coincide with administrative boundaries. The independent state of Vatican City is an absolute monarchy under the Pope, with its own army, police force, flag, courts, coinage, and postal system.

Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen, but many children fail to receive adequate schooling. The educational system has been strongly Fascistized, though with uncertain effectiveness. The Fascist Youth Organization was an important adjunct to the educational system. Standard literary Italian is generally understood in Central Italy, where a number of local dialects are also used. There is still considerable illiteracy in the rural districts, especially in the Abruzzi.

I. The People

From the point of view of physical anthropology, social organization, and popular attitudes, central Italy is a transitional area between North and South. There are considerable regional differences within the area. The majority of the 10 million inhabitants are dependent on agriculture, but some 26 percent live in Rome, Florence, or other large towns.

A. Temperament, Traditions, and Attitudes

Central Italy, comprising the compartments or regions of Tuscany, the Marches, Umbria, Lazio, and Abruzzi e Molise, is the meeting place of North and South. The northern portion of the area (particularly Tuscany) has much in common with Northern Italy, whereas the southern compartments (Abruzzi and to some extent Lazio) are strongly reminiscent of Southern Italy in almost all respects.

The population as a whole represents a merging or mixture of both northern and southern physical and cultural traits. Physically, the Central Italian is median in stature, head form, and pigmentation, without the extremes which characterize many Northern and Southern Italians. Similarly with social organization and political outlook, Central Italy marks a transition between the agrarian, backward South and the urban, industrialized, and more politically active North. The presence of Rome, the Italian capital, acts as a unifying force in some respects; in other ways this modern, cosmopolitan city seems decidedly alien to its quiet surroundings.

The temperamental qualities, traditions, and popular attitudes of the people of Central Italy vary considerably from one compartment to another. A few generalizations are appropriate for each region:

1. Abruzzi e Molise

This region was once part of the old kingdom of Naples, and its people have the general features and qualities of the South. Centuries of misrule have made them distrustful and suspicious of government. There is little in the way of public spirit or social idealism. The House of Savoy has meant but little here.

It is also doubtful whether Fascism has made any deep impression on the rural people of this region: it represented to them merely the latest form of political and economic exploitation.

The people are industrious and patient and accustomed to privation and hardship. As elsewhere in the South, the family is exalted; it is patriarchal, with a definite subordination of woman to man. Crimes of violence are more common than in the North. The general outlook on life is tinged by a kind of semi-oriental fatalism. When emigration was possible, those who could do so emigrated, and many went to the United States. Among the peasantry, religion is largely inter-mixed with crude superstition. The priests have a much stronger hold on the population than in the North. The Church with its festivals and community celebrations is probably the strongest social institution.

2. Lazio

In parts of Lazio the rural population is much like that of Abruzzi. Large parts of Lazio are given over to the Latifondia system of large estates cultivated by a miserable peasantry.

Rome, the capital, has many distinctive features. It has been the capital of Christendom for more than a thousand years; the capital of Italy has merely been superimposed upon an existing and much older structure. Even today the traditions and power of the Catholic Church are probably of greater importance than those associated with the House of Savoy and with Fascism. A large part of Rome's population is in one way or another connected with and dependent on the Church. Rome has grown enormously in the last two generations, largely through the influx of people from other parts of Italy. It is not, however, an industrial city. Artisans, small tradesmen, and people connected with the government or the Church make up a large part of the population.

3. Umbria and the Marches

Umbria and the Marches were for centuries before 1860 parts of the Papal States, suffering neglect and misgovernment partly because of their distance from the city of Rome. Particularly in the Marches this resentment frequently took the form of a vigorous anti-clerical sentiment. The House of Savoy was welcomed here, as freeing the people from papal government; and there is a certain degree of attachment to the monarchy.

4. Tuscany

Tuscany, the ancient Etruria, has had a definite local stamp since earliest historic times. During the middle ages it had an extraordinary development of town life. Each little city for centuries had its own manners and customs. This communal patriotism and particularism still survives in Tuscany and the neighboring districts, expressed in some degree of local jealousy and rivalry. Tuscany never was part of the Papal States: for the century or more before the unification of Italy it formed a Grand Duchy under the Hapsburgs. The unification under the House of Savoy was welcomed in preference to this alien rule, yet there has always been strong regional feeling, based in part on the belief in Tuscany's cultural superiority to the rest of Italy. Tuscans have a long tradition of artistic accomplishment, which is a source of considerable pride. The Tuscan dialect became the standard literary Italian language. Parts of Tuscany constitute the only region of Italy where the common people speak pure Italian.

Land tenure in Tuscany is predominantly of the Mezzadria (crop-sharing) type: it is generally recognized that this system is quite satisfactory for this region of mixed crops. The general conservatism of the peasantry is partly to be explained by their comparative well-being. Although the aristocracy is of civil (not feudal) origin, ownership and management of a landed estate is still regarded as the most fitting occupation for a member of the aristocracy.

The Tuscan has been described as hardworking, skeptical, courteous, sometimes slow and conservative. He is devoted to his family, yet not exclusive, and frugal to the point of niggardliness.

-4-

In modern times the Tuscans have^{had} a reputation for mildness in political action. (The expulsion of the Grand Duke in 1859 was known as the "rose water" revolution.) Before the Fascist March on Rome, however, Florence was one of the strong centers of Fascism of a brutal and violent sort. Certain elements of the population are quite capable of political savagery.

B. Population

The resident population of Central Italy in 1936 was 9,226,147 (324 per square mile). The estimated population in 1943, allowing for natural increase, is 10,006,000 (351 per square mile). The density of population is slightly lower than the estimated density of 384 per square mile for Italy as a whole. The nature and distribution of population varies from compartment to compartment in accordance with variations in terrain and economic activity. Population is sparse in the mountainous compartments of Umbria and the Abruzzi, where the majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural work; it is relatively dense in the agricultural Marches and in the more urbanized compartments of Tuscany and Lazio.

Although some 55 percent of the active population are engaged in agriculture, the majority of the people (64 percent) live in compact settlements rather than scattered over the countryside. Of the total Central Italian population, about 43 percent live in or less; 31 percent live in communes of 10,000 communes of 10,000 to 50,000; 26 percent live in the fourteen large communes of more than 50,000 inhabitants. Tuscany and Umbria are highly urbanized, with more than half their population living in communes of more than 10,000. The single city of Rome, with a peacetime population of over a million, accounts for roughly 13 percent of the whole resident population of Central Italy.

The occupational distribution of the population shows a wide variation between compartments. Although Tuscany and Lazio contain large cities, slightly less than half the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The large majority of the population^{the} in Marches, Umbria and the Abruzzi is agricultural. Tuscany has the largest percentage of people engaged in industry, while the smallest proportion of industrial population is found in the Abruzzi.

TABLE I: POPULATION, 1936^{and} 1943, BY
COMPARTMENTS AND PROVINCES

Compartment and Province	Resident Population 1936	Estimated Population 1943	Estimated Density (per sq. mi.) 1943
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TUSCANY

Apuania	196,716	209,000	468
Arezzo	316,380	323,000	262
Florence	853,032	895,000	597
Grosseto	185,801	203,000	117
Livorno	249,468	269,000	571
Lucca	352,205	365,000	533
Pisa	341,428	349,000	369
Pistoia	210,950	216,000	587
Siena	268,459	272,000	184

Total	2,974,439	3,101,000	350
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MARCHES

Ancona	372,229	388,000	519
Ascoli Piceno	303,869	321,000	397
Macerta	290,057	300,000	280
Pesaro e Urbino	311,916	327,000	293

Total	1,278,071	1,336,000	357
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UMBRIA

Perugia	534,359	562,000	229
Terni	191,559	212,000	256

Total	725,918	774,000	236
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LAZIO

Frosinone	445,607	467,000	374
Littoria	227,218	263,000	331
Rieti	174,961	178,000	168
Rome	1,562,580	1,995,000	925
Viterbo	236,772	245,000	174

Total	2,647,088	3,108,000	469
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ABRUZZI

Campobasso	399,095	421,000	191
Chieti	374,727	397,000	236
L'Aquila	365,716	372,000	398
Pescara	211,561	233,000	494
Teramo	249,532	264,000	349

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Pescara	211,561	233,000	494
Teramo	249,532	264,000	349
Total	1,600,631	1,687,000	283
TOTAL, CENTRAL ITALY	9,226,147	10,006,000	351

TABLE 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENT POPULATION
BY SIZE OF COMMUNE, 1936

	0-1 000	1001-10 000	10 001-100 000	Over 100 000
Tuscany	-	32.8	52.2	15
Marches	0.3	53.3	46.4	-
Umbria	0.4	36.9	62.7	0
Lazio	1	43.2	21.1	43.7
Abruzzi	1.3	69.3	29.4	-
ALL ITALY	1.3	47.0	33.9	17.8

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF COMMUNES, BY SIZE OF
RESIDENT POPULATION, 1936

No. of inhabitants per commune	Tuscany		Marches		Umbria		Lazio		Abruzzi	
	No. of Com.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.	No.	Pop.
1-1000	1	341	5	3,117	4	3,157	35	27,535	26	21,301
1001-2000	16	26,412	55	85,015	12	18,007	92	137,371	126	193,188
2001-5000	90	315,814	106	350,975	37	116,498	136	421,101	188	580,050
5001-10.000	93	633,321	37	245,689	20	133,178	51	345,861	51	336,290
10.001-20.000	54	698,795	16	210,123	7	101,130	24	340,380	17	204,771
20.001-50.000	15	435,757	10	293,954	7	202,651	8	219,118	6	158,501
50.001-1000.000	6	416,501	1	89,198	2	151,297	-	-	2	106,530
Over 100.000	2	447,498	-	-	-	-	1	1,155,722	-	-
TOTAL	277	2,974,439	230	1,278,071	89	725,918	347	2,647,088	416	1,600,631

TABLE 4: BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL POPULATION INCREASE (per 1,000 inhabitants), 1940

Compartment	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
Tuscany	18.0	12.4	5.6
Marches	21.6	12.5	9.1
Umbria	21.6	12.7	8.9
Lazio	24.1	12.0	12.1
Abruzzi	25.4	15.5	9.9
ALL ITALY	23.4	13.6	9.8

TABLE 5: POPULATION OF MAJOR COMMUNES, 1936 AND 1943

Compartment and Commune	1936 (Present)	1943 (Estimated)
<u>TUSCANY</u>		
Florence	289,053	361,000
Livorno	128,538	136,000
Apuania	101,692	117,000
Lucca	81,738	85,000
Pisa	75,875	79,000
Pistoia	70,835	75,000
Prato	69,726	75,000
Arezzo	60,665	64,000
Siena	49,661	48,000
<u>UMBRIA</u>		
Perugia	82,963	89,000
Terni	68,109	81,000
Foligno	39,373	---
Spoleto	33,936	---
Gubbio	33,006	---
Orvieto	23,189	---
Assisi	22,425	---
Todi	20,102	---
<u>MARCHES</u>		
Ancona	89,710	94,000
Pesaro	44,610	---
Ascoli	38,833	---
Macerata	27,474	---
Fabriano	25,534	---
Urbino	22,034	---
<u>LAZIO</u>		
Rome	1,179,039	1,503,000
Viterbo	37,299	---
Civitavecchia	36,054	---
Rieti	34,434	---
Littoria	20,615	---
Frosinone	18,036	---
<u>ABRUZZI</u>		
L'Aquila	53,517	57,000
Pescara	50,980	65,000
Teramo	34,359	---
Chieti	31,917	---
Campobasso	29,413	---

TABLE 6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATIONS
(Population 10 Years of Age and Over), 1936

Compart- ment	Agri- culture Hunting, and Fishing	Industry	Transportation, Commerce and Communica- tions	Banking & Liberal Insurance Professions and Religious	Public Ad- ministration	Private Adminis- tration	Domestic Service		
Tuscany	47.6	30.2	4	8.2	0.5	1.6	3.5	0.3	3.2
Marches	66.7	18.8	2.2	4.7	0.4	1.2	3.5	0.3	2.2
Umbria	64.7	20.4	2.3	4.5	0.3	1.5	3.6	0.3	2.4
Lazio	41.8	24.4	4.8	8.9	1.1	2.9	9.4	0.6	6.1
Abruzzi	74.5	13.2	1.9	4.2	0.2	0.9	3.1	0.2	1.9
ALL ITALY	48.2	25.3	3.8	8.2	0.6	1.5	4.4	0.4	3.6

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TABLE 7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUPS, 1936

	<u>0-14 years</u>	<u>15-64</u>	<u>65 & over</u>
Tuscany	26.7 %	65%	8.3%
Marches	32.1	60.2	7.7
Umbria	31.8	60.3	7.9
Lazio	31.2	62.4	6.4
Abruzzi	34.5	57.1	8.4
ALL ITALY	30.6	62.	7.4

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Social Groups

The peasantry are the numerically preponderant class; their condition varies from north to south, but living standards are generally better than in Southern Italy. The seafaring population (fishermen and others) is of minor importance. Tuscany and Lazio have considerable groups of industrial workers, but there are few large-scale industrial enterprises, and labor organization is comparatively ineffective. The middle classes are prominent in Rome and smaller cities, and Rome is the center of the Italian aristocracy.

A. The Laboring Classes

1. Peasantry

(1) Location and Distribution

The large majority of the inhabitants of central Italy (apart from Tuscany and Lazio, which include the large urban populations of Rome and Florence) belong to the class of peasants or farmers.

The distribution of the peasant or farming population is directly dependent on the quality of the land, the mountain provinces and the province of Grosseto in Tuscany (marshy) being more sparsely settled than the regions where agricultural conditions are better. The overwhelming majority of the farming population lives in communes with populations of from 1 to 20 thousand. A certain amount of urbanization has taken place near the industrial centers of Florence, Livorno, Pisa, Pistoia, Terni, and Rome, where a more varied form of agriculture exists. The Fascist land reclamation projects have led to the construction of highly organized farm communities in the Roman Campagna (Apulia, Pontinia, Sabauda, and Littoria), on the Grosseto Plain, and in West Viareggio. 8:82, 111-132.

(2) Land Tenure

One of the best indices of the character of the peasant population is provided by the figures on the forms of land tenure (see Table 8). In general, Central Italy may be roughly divided between two systems of land tenure: (a) in Lazio and the Abruzzi, a system predominantly of great estates worked by hired agricultural labor, as in Southern Italy; (b) in Tuscany and the Marches, where sharecropping is highly developed, and in Umbria, which shows a comparatively large group of peasant proprietors, a system more like that of Northern Italy.

TABLE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF LAND BY SIZE OF HOLDINGS
AND TYPES OF OWNERSHIP/1:79-82
(1930)

Compartment	Type of Tenure	Number and Area of Farms				
		Total	Up to 3 ha.	3-20 ha.	20-100 ha.	Over 100ha.
Tuscany	no:	115,480	86,000	25,500	2,800	1,040
	Owned area:	845,386	75,800	173,500	118,400	477,700
	no:	21,642	20,100	1,300	--a)	73
	Rented area:	53,036	8,800	8,400	--a)	28,400
	Share-cropped area:	100,695	27,200	61,300	9,700	395
	no:	988,280	46,300	507,300	376,800	57,800
	Mixed area:	16,327	10,600	5,100	400	26
	no:	70,428	14,000	34,800	14,800	6,700
	Totals area:	254,144	143,900	93,200	12,900	1534
	no:	1,957,130	144,900	724,000	510,000	569,600
Marches	no:	47,445	30,600	15,900	800	150
	Owned area:	245,994	31,400	109,000	27,500	79,000
	no:	4,991	4,400	500	--a)	2
	Rented area:	7,846	2,100	4,200	--a)	500
	no:	61,621	12,500	44,400	4,600	23
	Shared area:	424,030	22,200	400,500	133,900	5,100
	no:	3,601	1,400	1,900	--a)	3
	Mixed area:	26,139	2,200	14,300	--a)	400
	no:	117,658	48,900	62,700	5,400	178
	Totals area:	837,043	57,900	528,000	161,400	85,000
Umbria	no:	34,076	23,100	9,600	1,100	267
	Owned area:	258,042	23,200	63,700	39,300	126,700
	no:	3,328	3,000	--a)	--a)	9
	Rented area:	8,571	1,200	--a)	--a)	3,800
	no:	31,071	6,200	19,100	5,500	148
	Shared area:	424,030	8,700	197,700	197,300	20,300
	no:	4,112	1,900	2,000	--a)	7
	Mixed area:	26,139	2,700	15,000	--a)	1,000
	no:	72,587	34,200	30,700	6,600	431
	Totals area:	716,782	35,800	281,400	236,600	151,800
Lazio	no:	98,797	75,200	22,000	1,700	900
	Owned area:	896,050	83,900	135,900	71,400	604,600
	no:	14,602	11,400	2,300	500	410
	Rented area:	194,121	11,900	14,400	22,300	145,700
	no:	27,257	17,900	8,300	1,100	50
	Shared area:	129,040	24,000	59,500	38,500	7,000
	no:	62,772	38,800	23,300	1,000	210
	Mixed area:	320,311	62,500	137,500	38,300	81,800
	no:	203,028	143,300	55,900	4,300	1570
	Totals area:	1,539,522	182,300	347,300	170,500	839,100
Abruzzi	no:	137,139	89,200	43,400	1,100	400
	Owned area:	860,816	113,900	256,400	39,800	450,600
	no:	13,657	13,000	2,300	200	20
	Rented area:	45,604	11,800	14,300	7,200	12,200
	no:	23,683	10,200	12,400	1,000	5
	Shared area:	147,076	14,700	101,500	30,300	600
	no:	56,796	29,900	26,200	700	30
	Mixed area:	239,648	50,100	160,500	22,200	7,100
	no:	228,275	142,300	84,300	2,000	455
	Totals area:	1,293,144	190,500	532,700	99,500	470,500

a) inconsiderable

a. Lazio and Abruzzi

Lazio and the Abruzzi are largely given over to latifondi (large holdings). Lazio, where more than half of the farming land is held in farms of over 100 hectares, and where migratory harvest labor is essential, has been the traditional home of this type of holding since Roman times. In the Abruzzi large estates account for more than one-third of the cultivated land; proportionately less hired labor is needed here than in Lazio, and there is a larger percentage of medium sized holdings.

Medium holdings, ranging anywhere from 3 to 100 hectares, may be identified with the agricultural middle classes and upper middle classes, who under normal circumstances might be able to maintain a fairly adequate standard of living. Many of this group own their own farms, especially in the Abruzzi.

Small holdings (up to three hectares) are comparatively frequent and are owned by the cultivators in most cases. On these farms the material standard of living is probably not unlike that of the hired laborers on the large estates, although the ownership of a bit of land carries with it distinct moral importance.

b. Tuscany, the Marches, and Umbria

Tuscany and the Marches are the traditional center of the mezzadria system, a form of sharecropping. In normal times the system has led to a considerable degree of prosperity (i.e. an adequate standard of living) for the largest class of farmers.

Well over one-third of the land in Tuscany and the Marches, and over 60 percent in Umbria, is held in small farms of from 3 to 20 hectares. The large majority of these are farmed by mezzadri (sharecroppers), who are able in most districts to round out the family income by subsidiary occupations.

The medium-large category (20 to 100 hectares) is also very important, and is likewise largely held by mezzadri. Very large and very small holdings play an important role only in Tuscany; here the province of Grosseto is in some ways reminiscent of Lazio, though the standard of living is considerably better.

Unlike conditions in the south central compartments hired labor is unimportant (except for migration of small farmers to the Roman Campagna at harvest time), and the general quality and quantity of agricultural production is relatively high. The mountainous provinces of Terni, Perugia, and Arezzo are the least productive, but poverty rarely becomes so grinding as in the hill districts of south central Italy.

(3) Types of Agriculture

Analysis of agricultural production offers a clue to the economic interests of the agricultural population. Cultivation is most intense, most varied, and most successful in Tuscany and the Marches, the basic crops being wheat and corn, which under normal circumstances is largely consumed in Italy. Potatoes and beans, likewise raised almost entirely for domestic consumption, are important in Tuscany and the Abruzzi. The Marches are the main cattle country; Umbria raises large quantities of hops; Lazio produces the greatest number of sheep, and the Abruzzi the most goats.

Tuscany, with its extremely variegated culture, makes important contributions in all these categories. It is also the second compartment in Italy in wine production, the third in olive production -- both specialized crops, parts of which are exported. In addition, it has the most thriving bee culture, chicken farming, truck farming, and sugar beet production, and in silk production falls behind only the important centers of the Marches. By-industries and cash crops are common among the small farmers. Because of its limited dependence on foreign trade, Tuscany may have been worse hit by war conditions than other compartments.

Lazio and the Abruzzi, unlike Tuscany, have few quality crops (wine in Lazio and olives in the Abruzzi). However, they have ample grazing lands for horses, sheep, goats, and donkeys, and a large percentage of their land is given over to uncultivated pasture. 1:669

The lumbering industry has some national importance in Tuscany and Lazio. It is largely devoted to building materials and charcoal, and may have undergone a slump even before Italy's entrance into the war. 6:12/6/40

(4) Standard of Living

By American or European criteria the rural standard of living in Central Italy is low, though considerably better than in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. Conditions are considerably better in the north central than in the south central compartments.

Overcrowded housing conditions prevail throughout Central Italy: an average of 10 to 11 persons lives in each house, as against 7.4 for Northern Italy and 12.6 for Sicily and Sardinia. 5:23 In the northern compartments, farm dwellings are usually of two stories, with the stables and the latrines (if any) on the ground floor and the living quarters (consisting of kitchen and several bedrooms) on the second floor. The houses are dry and not unduly stuffy or dirty, by Italian standards, except in the poorer provinces (Apuania, Arezzo, Pesaro e Urbino, etc.) In Lazio and the Abruzzi, the opposite tends to be true: living in close contact with domestic animals is not unusual in some districts, and the rooms are sometimes incredibly small.

The basic diet consists of bread (from two to four pounds a day in peacetime for each adult working person), alimentary pastes, polenta (mush) in the poorer districts, vegetable soups, and cheese; pork, ground meat, fowl, or dried fish are eaten twice a week in the most prosperous sections, and only on feast days in the poorest districts.

Water is a serious problem in the dry seasons, especially in the coastal areas of Lazio and the Abruzzi. The methods of water supply (often carrying from wells by women), as well as those of animal husbandry, are apt to be rather primitive, except in such comparatively advanced compartments as Tuscany and the Marches. Despite the prevailing unsanitary conditions of life, typhus and malaria are not too frequent; various pulmonary diseases, probably arising from undernourishment and overwork, appear to be the principal danger to rural health.

Rural electrification does not exist, outside of a few regions in the vicinity of the large cities, but nearly all communes of north central Italy and about 65 percent of those in south central Italy are connected with the outside world by telephone. 1:129

Savings, usually deposited in the local banks (cassi rurali), are general only in the Marches and the prosperous districts of Tuscany; it may be assumed that most of the inhabitants of Umbria, Lazio, and the Marches have no reserves.

The extent and character of emigration affords an index to the relative prosperity of the several compartments, though unusual conditions have disturbed the patterns of emigration since 1931.^{1:53} In Lazio and the Abruzzi most of the emigration is directed toward the Americas, and few emigrants return to Italy. The north central districts show a variety of conditions: in some sections (e.g., Apuania) emigration to America has been frequent; in others (Lucca, Arezzo, Ancona, Macerata, Pesaro e Urbino, etc.), emigration has been directed to France, as well as the Americas, and the emigrants often return to buy small farms with their savings; in the most prosperous provinces (Florence, Grosseto, Pistoia, Perugia, etc.) there is little emigration, except perhaps for a small trickle to the cities. Ancona and Macerata provide harvest labor for the Roman Campagna.^{2: passim}

(5) Social Organization

Family and communal solidarity is very strong in Central Italy, as in other parts of Italy. The strength of the family unit is evidenced by the very small number of illegitimate births. Patriarchal authority is great. The usual farm family contains several children. Quite often a herdsman, either a hired man or a family connection, adds his labor to that of the father and sons. Daughters often go to the city before they are married, to contribute toward the support of the family by domestic service or (occasionally) industrial work; this is especially true of provinces near such large centers as Florence, Terni, Livorno, and Rome. The girls usually return to their homes to be married.

The commune is also a remarkably strong and resilient social unit, providing certain amenities of civilized life which do not exist in the few scattered farms. Since family ties are particularly strong and the communal population does not move around much, it is not unusual for an individual to know most of the inhabitants of his commune.

Beyond the rigid social units of the family and the commune, social organization is comparatively limited. Before the rise of Fascism there had been a large development of consumers' and producers' cooperatives

in Tuscany and the Marches, and many communal activities and services were centered in the Camere del Lavoro (Chambers of Labor). Fascism largely destroyed this structure, replacing it by its own organizations, while various cultural and philanthropic organizations of the Church also helped to fill the gap. Organization of any type is severely limited by the fact that few peasants read newspapers, and by the attitude of cautious suspicion which they frequently hold toward their social and economic superiors.

2. Seafarers

(1) Fisherman

Fishermen, to the number of perhaps 11,000, constitute the most important class of seamen in Central Italy, operating over one-sixth of the Italian fishing fleet. 9:33 The most important fishing centers are around Livorno (where boats put out to fish the waters of the Tuscan Archipelago and have had a small share in the North Atlantic fisheries) and Ancona (where a large fleet carries on extensive tuna operations, often going as far as the Dalmatian Coast). Groups of migratory fishermen are also found on the west coast.

The majority of fishermen operate small boats (average 5.9 tons), 9:33 remain within ten miles of the Italian mainland, and serve largely local markets. 9:1-4 As a group they are regarded as inferiors by the peasants, and the contempt may well be mutual. They are said to be very suspicious of the authorities, and may be rather independent in their outlook because of the small scale of their enterprises (except in the main fishing centers).

Fishing operations have been severely limited by the coastal defense authorities since the beginning of the war, probably causing considerable hardship among the fishing population.

(2) Merchant Shipping

Central Italy has only two prominent ports, Civitavecchia, which handles over 250,000 passengers a year, and Livorno, where coal is imported in quantity. Ancona also has some prominence as a port for coal and chemical shipments. All of these ports, together with Piombino and Portoferraio, handle mainly coastal traffic in Italian bottoms. 1:132 There are no large scale merchant marine facilities, and shipbuilding is on a small scale. 1:119 Before Fascism, the powerful seamen's union of Giuseppe Giulietti (Genoa) had some political and

social significance in Livorno and along the coast.

3. Industrial Workers and Artisans

Tuscany and Lazio have comparatively large groups of industrial workers; in other compartments the industrial population is important in only a few centers. Tuscany, with 14.09 percent of the population over ten years old occupied in industry, is the fourth industrial compartment of Italy.^{10:486} (See above, Table 6.)

(1) Location and Type of Industry

Few large plants exist in Central Italy; the principal industrial centers, Florence, Rome, Terni, and Livorno, are characterized by comparatively small enterprises and a great variety of industrial operations. The chemical industry is perhaps the most highly organized, with large explosive factories near Rome and Florence and in Orbetello.¹¹ Mining and metallurgy employ a considerable number of workers in Tuscany and Umbria, although Central Italy plays a relatively small part in the Italian metallurgical industry as a whole. The provinces of Livorno and Grosseto contain several iron and iron pyrite mines,¹² and over 5,000 workers are employed in the forges at Piombino and Portoferraio. There is a similar concentration of steel workers in Terni.^{10:467}

Most of the low-grade Italian coal comes from the mountainous districts of Tuscany and Umbria;¹² some bauxite is extracted in Campobasso, and one of the major Italian aluminum centers is in Bussi (Pescara).^{10:468;13} Large numbers of unskilled laborers are employed in the gravel pits of Rome, the limestone quarries of Livorno,¹² and the marble quarries of Apuania.

In the mechanical industries, Central Italy runs a very poor second to Northern Italy, though Rome employs between 20,000 and 30,000 workers, and Florence between 5,000 and 10,000. Livorno, Pistoia, and Massa are lesser centers.^{10:469} Terni is the largest center of electrical power production outside of North Italy.¹⁴

Cement, lumbering, and paper manufacturing have some importance in the Tuscan and Umbrian mountains. The building trades are well represented in Rome, if one may judge from the number of housing units planned in 1939.^{1:121}

In the textile trades, enterprises are even less centralized than in heavy industry. Small cotton and wool factories employ about 3,000 people in Florence; others are scattered in the towns of the provinces of Lucca and Pisa.¹⁵ Clothing manufacture occupies about 8,000 workers in Rome and a like number in Florence. 10:479

Certain specialized, luxury trades carried on by skilled artisans (glove making, hat making, both straw and felt, leather-working, and the fabrication of woolen goods) center in Florence. Florence and other Tuscan cities are also centers for glass and ceramic manufacturing. 10:485

(2) Wartime Conditions

War conditions have undoubtedly strained the industrial capacity of Tuscany. Feverish activity was reported in the mining and metallurgical districts of Livorno early in 1941, 6: 6/9/41 and it may be assumed that the same would be true of chemical, wool and cotton, and coal operations. However, it is probable that the standard of living of the workers has deteriorated, since some reports show that wages did not keep up with the rise in the cost of living. The latest figures on requests for unemployment relief are comparatively high. 1:259 The large artisan class of Florence was said to be in a very depressed condition because of the cutting off of foreign markets, though extensive purchasing of certain luxury goods was noted among wealthy Italians who feared inflation. 6:1/9/41

(3) Organization

Central Italian industrial workers are organized in the regular syndicates and federations of the Fascist corporative system. Prior to Fascism, Tuscany and the other central Italian compartments were never powerful centers of organized labor: only Livorno and a few other purely industrial towns had strong labor organizations, which were shattered by the Fascist "revolution". The considerable political power of labor in Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches from 1918 to 1921 was based on agrarian and artisan support as well as on the industrial labor unions. No very noteworthy labor agitation in Central Italy has been reported during the present war.

B. The Middle Classes

The middle classes in Central Italy--shopkeepers, clerks, state employees, etc. - have a considerable social, economic, and political importance. The "middle class" character of Fascism in Tuscany, the Marches, Umbria, and Rome is well known, and some writers explain the power of Fascism largely in terms of its successful appeal to this group.

Rome, like Washington, might be called a "middle class" city, where public officials and state employees of all sorts rub shoulders with clerical workers employed by the many banks, insurance companies, trusts, and companies which have administrative offices in the capital.

A comparatively high percentage of the population in Lazio and Tuscany (22.9 percent and 15 percent, respectively) are employed in commerce, banking, the liberal professions, and public and private administration. 1:21

The importance of Florence, Pisa, Siena, Perugia, and other historic cities as centers of education and the tourist trade give them a prominent middle class, which existed rather comfortably at least up to the outbreak of war.

C. The Upper Classes

Rome is the center of the upper classes and of the cosmopolitan "international set." Industrial leaders often maintain a residence in Rome, even though their industrial interests may be in North Italy. The principal bankers, the leaders of journalism, and, most especially, the Fascist elite all live in Rome. Men with political or professional ambitions often left the confining atmosphere of the provinces to come to the capital. Likewise, Rome was the center of "society," as the court attracted the conservative landowning nobility from all parts of the kingdom. The so-called "black aristocracy" is closely connected with the Vatican and has a tendency to live somewhat apart from the other leaders of Italian life.

In the smaller towns of Lazio and the Abruzzi the leading figures, who usually own large estates in the vicinity, head an almost hierarchical social structure, the rigidity of which has been ~~increased~~ by Fascist

rule. In Tuscany, however, the owners or managers of the local commercial or industrial enterprises and the leaders of the professions tend to overshadow the landed gentry in importance.

Although the upper classes generally stood to gain from the imposition of social "order" by Fascism, some signs of dissatisfaction with the regime have always been evident. The old aristocracy tended to look askance at Fascist upstarts and "nouveaux riches." The industrialists, large and small, were inclined to resent the intrusion of Fascist officials into their businesses. Some of the landowners have been known to be strong supporters of Fascism, especially where large money grants have been made to associations of landowners who administered the Fascist reclamation projects.

The Fascist elite, which owes its position to the regime, continues to support it as the only hope of self-preservation. On the other hand many of the high judicial, military, police, and administrative officials of the Italian state seem to have retained a degree of professional pride and independence.

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III. Political Tendencies and Parties

The "Republican Fascist Party" in German-occupied Italy is the continuation of Mussolini's National Fascist Party. Fascism has been relatively strong in Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches, weaker in Lazio (except Rome) and Abruzzi. A number of anti-Fascist movements (the "opposition parties") which came to the surface following the fall of Mussolini are probably active in Central Italy, though their main strength is thought to lie in Northern Italy.

A. The Fascist Party

1. Present Status

The National Fascist Party (Partito Nazionale Fascista), founded by Benito Mussolini, was the only legal political party in Italy from 1926 until its dissolution by the Badoglio government in July 1943.

Following the Italian surrender and the formation of the so-called

Republican Fascist Government in September 1943, it was revived in German-held territory under the name of Republican Fascist Party.

At the present time the actual Fascist Party seems to consist only of the radical nucleus of the former nation-wide party. It probably commands the full loyalty only of those party members who were too closely involved with the Mussolini regime to abandon it on July 25. Generally speaking, these extremists are exceedingly unpopular, and are forced to depend on the German army for their personal protection. Despite their obvious lack of popular support, however, they remain a powerful force because of their German backing, their control of the machinery of terror and repression, and their availability for underground work behind the Allied lines. Moreover, they undoubtedly have many more or less active sympathizers throughout Central Italy.

2. Fascism in Central Italy

Historically the Fascist movement has been much stronger in Central and Northern than in Southern Italy. Within Central Italy, considerable differences exist between the three northerly compartments of Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches and the two southerly compartments of Lazio and the Abruzzi.

(1) Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches

Tuscany has always been one of the strongest centers of Fascism. Like Emilia in Northern Italy, it has supplied many Fascist "toughs" to the movement. The Fascist "revolution" of 1921-24 was as brutal in Tuscany (and Umbria) as it ever was in Emilia -- the "home" of the

Fascist movement. 1/

Many of the early Fascist leaders and their supporters in these compartments came from the middle classes and rose from comparative obscurity to national importance through their control of Fascist organizations. A surprising number of these career Fascists -- ruthless and comparatively efficient organizers -- adhere to the present Republican Fascist Government. Examples of this type are Renato Ricci, Carlo Scorza, Giuseppe Bastianini, Guido Buffarini Guidi, Alessandro Pavolini, Francesco Giunta, and Tringali-Casanova (all early leaders of the Party in Tuscany); also Raffaello Riccardi and Silvio Gai of the Marches.

In Tuscany the Fascist ranks were largely augmented by converts from nationalism, an upper-class and conservative movement, supported by landowners and industrialists, which was incorporated into the Fascist Party in 1926. It is probably that many representatives of this social class, having independent social and financial status outside of the Party, may have turned from Fascism within the last year.

It may be assumed that the social composition of Fascism has been somewhat similar in Umbria and the Marches, though these compartments did not produce so many prominent figures.

(2) Lazio and the Abruzzi

The Fascist "revolution" was a movement of less significance in the south central compartments, which are rather poor both in political leadership and political organization. Here the social and economic system was never seriously threatened. Before Fascism the local political machines were controlled by the economic and social leaders of the communities, and "mass" parties in these compartments, whether Fascist, Catholic, or Socialist, were meagerly represented in Parliament. When Fascism took over between 1922 and 1924 it contented itself with making much the same sort of political compromises which had characterized the preceding period. 2/ The countryside has remained more or less indifferent, and it has been reported that the fall of Mussolini on July 25, 1943 had scarcely any noticeable repercussions in the rural districts. 3/

3. Ideological Tendencies

The Fascist propaganda line, aimed at delaying the advance of the Allies by frustrating their psychological warfare efforts, features attacks on the "traitors" who were responsible for Italian surrender, and promises a republican regime in Italy. Democratization of the corporative and Party structure, and the holding of a republican constituent assembly, have been promised; on the other hand, it has been tacitly assumed that the "hierarchical" nature of Fascist government will continue. The apparent object is to create the maximum of political and ideological confusion, in order to discredit and divide the democratic anti-Fascist opposition among Italians and increase the difficulties in store for the occupying armies.

During October 1943 Fascist propaganda efforts became noticeably weaker, suggesting that they had been relatively unsuccessful. On the other hand, reliance on outright terror and repression became increasingly apparent.

B. Anti-Fascist Political Parties

1. General

Despite the prohibition of all political/opposition activity during the Mussolini era, certain anti-Fascist tendencies remained at work beneath the surface and came into the open immediately after Mussolini's fall. A pronouncement calling for peace appeared in the Turin Stampa of July 26, 1943 over the signatures of the Liberal Reconstruction Group, the Christian Democratic Party, the Party of Action, the Socialist Party, the Movement of Proletarian Unity, and the Communist Party. These groups are now generally referred to as the "opposition parties."

The present status and strength of these groups is very uncertain. Their existence was not officially recognized by the Badoglio government while it remained at Rome, and it is not known how seriously they may have suffered in the Fascist counter-revolution since September 8. Their principal strength apparently lies in the North; however, they represent tendencies which may also become important in Central Italy, and some or all of them may have adherents in the central compartments.

The relation of these groups to the old pre-Fascist political parties, though important to any estimate of their significance, is also

obscure. There is good reason to believe that no continuous underground organization was maintained under Fascism, though strong centers of passive resistance probably existed at all times. Probably only the Christian Democratic Party possesses a ready-made organization which (because of its religious functions) has survived from the pre-Fascist period and can be used for political ends. Possibly the underground, operating with increased vigor since 1941, may have had some success in organizing the democratic and socialist forces which were predominant in the Italy of 1919.

Many of the political leaders now coming into prominence in connection with the opposition movements are exiles who have long been out of touch with Italian politics; others, who were allowed to remain in Italy because of their moderation or their association with the Church, have been either living in enforced retirement or have been implicated with Fascism to some degree. Hence anti-Fascist leadership is either inexperienced or "rusty," and the immediate growth of a highly organized leadership cannot be expected. In the future much will depend on the degree to which the new leadership developed in the underground can be amalgamated with the old pre-Fascist leadership.

The long-run potentialities of the opposition groups may be considerable, judging by the reported effectiveness of underground operations and by the forces in Italian life to which they appeal. Apparently successful efforts are being made to unify all opposition groups, motivated by (1) the desire to expel the Germans above all other considerations, and (2) the desire to gain the support of the large mass of liberal and democratic Italians..

Within the general framework of Italian political life, these groups may well hold the balance of power. A strengthening of conservative and clerical forces around the King may drive them unwillingly into revolutionary efforts. The acceptance of liberal democratic representation within the framework of the/ ^{monarchy} may suffice to harness these political movements to the Allied war effort.

2. The Christian Democratic Party (Partito Democratico Cristiano)

Since early 1943 there has been considerable evidence of the growth of an underground anti-Fascist Catholic party, referred to by various names but known since July 26 as the Christian Democratic Party. This group apparently continues the tradition of the old Italian Popular Party (Partito Popolare Italiano) organized in 1919 by Don Luigi Sturzo, and seems to include much of the same personnel. It is probable that the new party will be closely patterned on the old.

(1) The Pre-Fascist Popular Party

The Italian Popular Party, one of the major Italian parties between 1919 and 1924, was organized primarily to stem the advance of socialism among the masses. Though liberal and democratic in superficial appearance, it based its power primarily on an intelligent understanding of the conservative forces in Italian life. Its main strength was drawn from those social classes in which attachment to the Catholic faith was strongest: the peasantry, some of the workers, artisans, and bourgeois of the smaller cities, and the landed nobility. Its supporters included not only the majority of the Italian priesthood, but the members of the several strong Catholic cultural and philanthropic organizations united under the Catholic Action. 6/ Most of the Party's leaders came from the upper class and professional groups. Although its internal organization was superficially based on democratic procedures, the decisions of Don Sturzo as regards both policy and personalities were generally controlling. This authoritarian tendency may quite possibly have been inherent in the structure of the party, independently of the personality of its leader.

The Popular Party concentrated its activities primarily in Northern Italy, Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches. The South where Catholic influence was not threatened by socialism, was relatively neglected. In 1919 and 1921 it was the second party in Tuscany with 8 deputies, the third in the Marches with 4, and among the first in Lazio with 4. Its Confederation of Italian Workers was powerfully represented in the pre-Fascist agricultural unions, which constituted a solid bloc of peasant power, especially important in Tuscany and the Marches. 6/

(2) Political Attitude and Program

The general attitude of the Christian Democratic Party seems to resemble that of the old Popular Party. Its adherents may be expected to agree on (a) solicitude for the interests of the Church, especially in education, (b) fear of force or violence in social life, and (c) use of democratic slogans and minor reforms to draw the sting out of popular demands for real social and political change. Despite its conservative orientation, however, the Party is now apparently cooperating with the Socialists, the Communists, and the Party of Action -- apparently on the principle that internal differences should be set aside during the present struggle against the Nazis and Fascists. The Party has signified its willingness to compromise on the subject of the monarchy and Badoglio, whom it supports; and it has had at least one representative, Fanaboli, in the Italian underground in France. 10/

The Party's concrete program is largely unknown. It has been hinted that agrarian reforms are contemplated, but the record of the Popular Party suggests that such reforms would probably not be very thoroughgoing. The Christian Democrats may well evolve a high-sounding but vague "democratic" program on the basis of which numerous Catholic factions may be able to achieve cooperation.

(3) Leadership

Several men prominent in the Popular Party during the twenties have been mentioned as potential leaders of the Christian Democratic group: Marchese di Rodino of Naples, Senator Cavazzoni, Milan industrialist, Micheli, former Minister of Agriculture, Giovanni Gionchi of Florence and Milan, Merlini of Milan, and Alcide de Gasparri, Vatican librarian. All of these men except Gasparri were prominent in the right wing of the old Popular Party, 7/ as was Count dalla Torre, then and now head of the Catholic Action and editor of the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano. New blood, leftist and laborite in sympathies, also exists; an example is Cipriano Fachinetti, Milanese Catholic labor leader. 8/ Don Sturzo himself is no longer a major factor in the situation for reasons of age and health.

(4) Potential Strength

The potential strength of the Christian Democratic Party depends on several imponderable factors. Rumors (emanating largely from Vatican circles) have tended to overestimate its present strength and cohesiveness. It should be noted that the old Popular Party, which depended on much the same type of support, never actually controlled political life in any compartment and did not show great capacities for growth.

If the powerful clericals of the more backward districts (the Abruzzi and large parts of the South) should throw their strength behind the new Party (as they might do if they feared Socialist influence sufficiently), the Christian Democrats might become a strong stabilizing force. Judging^{from} past experience, however, the success of the Party depends also upon three other factors:

(a) Support, or at least tacit approval, from the Vatican (There have been reports that the Party has opponents in high Vatican circles) 7/;

(b) Active aid from the Catholic Action groups;

(c) Absence of any strong anti-clerical movement (It is noteworthy in this connection that the Party of Action, another opposition group which might normally be expected to adopt an anti-clerical line, is cooperating with the Christian Democratic Party and omits anti-clericalism from its political program) 9/.

3. Liberal Reconstruction Group

This group, comprising several formerly prominent liberal leaders, evidently represents whatever strength still survives from the old "bourgeois" political parties.

Leaders who have been particularly mentioned include two former prime ministers, Vittorio Emanuele Orlando and Ivanoe Bonomi, both of whom lent some measure of support to the Badoglio government, and a prominent journalist, Alberto Bergamini (who with Giovanni Marescalchi formerly controlled the strong rightist organ Giornale d'Italia). 11/ It is probable that such important industrialists as the Perrone brothers (Ansaldo, the Rome Messaggero, S.T.I.M.A.), and such journalists as Giovanni Armenise (Tribuna), Tullio Giordana (Gazzetta del Popolo), and Ettore Janni

(Corriere della Sera) would support this group.

Many of these men have been out of public life since the early twenties, and it is unlikely that they will make much headway unless they are able to obtain vigorous new blood. The "liberalism" of the group would seem to imply a belief in the parliamentary and economic liberalism of twenty years ago; thus its principal appeal should be to big business, the prosperous middle classes in the Northern and Central Italian cities, and the older leaders in the South.

4. The Party of Action (Partito d'Azione)

The Party of Action is a group comprising liberal intellectuals/ and Socialists whose announced aim is to "embrace and supersede" all other opposition groups in a national patriotic and anti-Fascist front. It has repeatedly demanded the establishment of a liberal Italian republic, and has been friendly to Count Carlo Sforza. Its present leadership and its public pronouncements indicate that it will seek to achieve its aims through the medium of legal and orderly action.

(1) Composition and Organization

The Party of Action is of recent creation (1941). It has no direct historical predecessors, and inherits no organizations. It appears to have originated in a fusion between the "Justice and Liberty" group of Italian exiles in Paris and certain Socialist exiles, and its pronouncements evidence a decided intellectual tendency, largely free from Marxian dogmatism. Its leaders, apparently, include intellectuals like the well-known historian Luigi Salvatorelli (of Turin) and Professor Silvio Trentin of Padua, 10/ a certain nucleus of capable politicians such as the former deputy Emilio Lussu, 12/ and possibly such experienced trade union leaders as Bruno Buozzi (now dead) and Ludovico d'Aragona, the former leaders of the General Confederation of Labor. The party is probably composed largely of younger men; of the leaders mentioned perhaps only Count Sforza is over 60.

Information about the size and efficiency of the Party's organization is somewhat limited, especially since the personnel and structure of all the underground parties are still believed to be in a somewhat fluid state. 13/ It has been reported to have a network of cells throughout Italy, 10/ and its publication, Italia Libera, points to the existence of widespread connections. 14/ Since the expulsion of the Germans

from Naples its headquarters appear to have been located in that region. Florence and Rome have been mentioned as centers of the Party in Central Italy. 15/

(2) Attitudes and Program

The Party of Action has a clearly worked out and succinctly stated program, 9/ evidently composed by intellectuals with a strong belief in rationalism and political honesty.

In internal affairs it calls for the establishment of an Italian republic, with a strong executive responsible to the Chamber and an independent judiciary; civil liberties, especially freedom of the press; freedom of religion, and separation of Church and State; limited regional and local autonomy on a democratic basis; liquidation of the great trusts; encouragement of small business and cooperatives; conversion of rented and sharecropped lands to small privately-owned farms; collective farms where large units are economically more efficient; encouragement of the export trade in agricultural products; democratization of the workers' syndicates, which are to share in the formation of industrial policy.

In foreign affairs the Party seems to be willing to go to the greatest lengths to fight the Germans and Fascists. It envisages a post-war federation of cooperating democracies in Western Europe, based on the denial of the concept of absolute state sovereignty, the ignoring of territorial disputes, and the creation of an international law-enforcing organization. Labor relations and the distribution of raw materials and markets are to be regulated by international agreement.

(3) Achievements and Prospects

It has been established that the strikes in Turin and Milan in April 1943 were engineered by the Party of Action. 9/ Much of the reported sabotage in Northern Italy and the Alps prior to the fall of Mussolini may also owe something to its efforts, 9:12:14/ though reports of more recent disturbances in Rome, Bergamo, Bologna and elsewhere have not explicitly connected them with the Party of Action. 15/ It has been authoritatively reported that the so-called Committees of Italian Action (CAI), apparently closely related to the Action Party, formerly had close relations with the French underground and were very successful among Italian soldiers and civilians in France. 10/

If the Party's efforts to organize the political potentialities of labor, the democratic petty bourgeoisie, and the intellectuals are successful, it should build up considerable strength both in Northern Italy and in the Central Italian compartments of Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches. (The Socialist Party obtained a plurality in these regions in 1919, polling about 45 percent of the total vote.) There seems to be little doubt that for the present and the immediate future the Action Party will face serious organizational difficulties, since it almost certainly lacks sufficient organizers and politicians to man a national party. Hence its potential power is likely to develop slowly, even if there is a rapid rise in actual membership. Needless to say, its future will be strongly influenced by the attitude of the United Nations to it, as well as by its own relations with the Italian government.

5. Socialists and Communists

Information about the three or four Socialist and Communist movements in Italy is very fragmentary, probably owing either to the lack of any sizeable organized parties or to their extraordinary secretiveness.

There are several indications of a close alliance between these groups and the Party of Action. They have signed the various proclamations of the united opposition parties. There are close resemblances between the newspapers of the Party of Action (Italia Libera), the Socialists (Libera Stampa), and the Communists (L'Unita). ^{9/} Several supposed Action Party leaders, like Pietro Nenni and Silvio Trentin, have been ex-Socialists, while Ignazio Silone and other leaders of the Socialist Party in Switzerland have been reported to be in contact with the CAI in France. ^{10/}

Despite the assertions of some conservative Italians, available information does not justify the assumption that there are important independent Socialist or Communist organizations in Central Italy at present, even though the Communists showed considerable strength in Tuscany, the Marches, and Lazio as late as 1924. ^{16/} It is always possible that revolutionary groups might still gain an effective following in these compartments in case of severe political repression.

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IV. Religion

Central Italy is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, though there are pronounced variations in the degree of attachment to the faith. Clericals and anti-clericals differ as to the Church's right to play a part in temporal affairs. Central Italy includes 13 archbishoprics and 75 bishoprics, the boundaries of which frequently do not coincide with administrative boundaries. The independent state of Vatican City is an absolute monarchy under the Pope, with its own army, police force, flag, courts, coinage, and postal system.

A. Religious Belief

Central Italy, like the rest of Italy, is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The census of 1931 revealed the following percentages of Roman Catholics in the central compartments: 1/

Tuscany	99.5
Umbria	99.9
Marches	(not listed)
Lazio	99.1
Abruzzi	99.9
All Italy	99.6

These statistics do not, however, reflect any absolute or unquestioning devotion to the Church as an institution, or even to all its doctrines. Only a minority can be considered devout believers in this absolute sense. Among the peasantry and the lower classes, large numbers believe only in the outward miracles and mysteries of the Church, without much understanding of its moral significance. Among the educated classes are people who occasionally attend mass as an outward observance, though they believe in few or no religious principles. Many people in all classes are opposed to the Church's attempting to play a role in secular politics.

Protestantism is quantitatively of no significance; there are only about 80,000 Protestants in the whole of Italy. The Waldensians, who have a few scattered congregations in Central Italy, are the only native Protestant sect. There are also a few Methodists, resulting from British and American missionary activity.

Prior to the institution of anti-Semitic legislation in 1938 there were about 60,000 Jews in Italy as a whole. In Central Italy, there were recognized Jewish communities at Rome, Florence, Livorno, Siena, and Ancona. Under Fascist persecution it is believed that the number of Jews in Italy may have been reduced by as much as one-half. 2/

B. Clericalism and Anti-Clericalism

The question of the right of the Church to play a part in temporal affairs, in addition to performing its purely spiritual functions, has been a more or less burning issue in Italy for more than a century. Although the historical roots of the "clerical question" are extraordinarily complex, it may be said that the present - day differences between clericals and anti-clericals revolve chiefly around (1) the close relationship between Church and State created by the Lateran Agreements of 1929, and (2) the close association of the Catholic hierarchy with Fascism and with the Italian Monarchy.

1. Clericals

Clericals are those ecclesiastics and laymen who wish to preserve for the Church the special privileges granted to it by the Concordat of 1929, which makes the Roman Catholic Church the established Church in Italy, gives the government control over ecclesiastical appointments, pledges state financial support to the clergy, provides for the state enforcement of Canon Law and for religious education in secondary schools, etc. Clericals tend to look upon the Church as a bulwark of law, order, and property, and draw much of their strength from those groups which most fear revolutionary changes in Italy: the monarchy and monarchists, big landowners and industrialists, and certain army officers, as well as a considerable proportion of the peasantry. Clericals particularly desire the survival of the monarchy as a means of maintaining the special privileges and powers of the Church.

2. Anti-clericals

Anti-clericals, including many devout Catholics, wish to bring about a separation of Church and State by dissolving the series of connections resulting from the Concordat of 1929. They hold the Vatican responsible for its aid in the establishment of the Fascist dictatorship and its subsequent close association with Fascism, and insist that the Church be deprived of any special political position and power. They tend to fear the perpetuation of the Italian monarchy, lest it mean a perpetuation of the Church's privileges as well. They are also inclined to fear the intervention of foreign powers in support of the Papacy. Generally speaking, anti-clericalism is likely to be particularly strong among the professional and middle classes and some of the industrial workers & peasants.

C. Ecclesiastical Organization

1. The Pope and the College of Cardinals

The head of the Catholic Church is the Pope, who is also Primate of Italy, Bishop of Rome, and sovereign of Vatican City State (see below).

The Pope is elected by the Sacred College of Cardinals. The Cardinals are appointed by the Pope. The number of Cardinals is fixed at seventy, but the full number is rarely maintained. In 1941 there were 55 Cardinals, of whom 31 were Italians.

The Cardinals pertain or are attached to the various Roman congregations. They are considered Princes of the blood, with the title of Eminence. Those resident in Rome are considered citizens of Vatican City State, even if they live outside Vatican City.

Attached to Rome are the seven Suburban or Suburbicarian Sees of Albano, Frascati, Ostia, Palestrina, Porto e Santa Rufina, Sabina e Poggio Mirteto, and Velletri. These are held by the six Cardinal Bishops. None of the provisions of the Concordat of 1929 regarding state consent for the appointment of Bishops applies to these sees, and such Cardinal Bishops need not be Italians.

2. Ecclesiastical divisions

For various reasons the ecclesiastical map of Italy has remained virtually unaltered since the Middle Ages. There are in Italy at the present time (excluding the 7 Suburban Sees) 39 Metropolitan Sees and 245 Dioceses. The boundaries of ecclesiastical divisions frequently do not coincide with the administrative (provincial) divisions of the Italian state.

There follows a list of the residential sees in Central Italy, arranged according to compartments. It should be noted that several dioceses belong to Metropolitan Sees in Southern Italy.

TUSCANY

Archbishop: Lucca

Bishops immediately subject to the Holy See (not subject to the Metropolitan authority of any archbishop):
Arezzo, Cortona, Montalcino, Montepulciano, Pienza

Abbot nullius:* Monte Oliveto Maggiore

* An Abbot nullius is an abbot with quasi-episcopal and independent jurisdiction over a special territory separated from the territory of a diocese.

Metropolitan ** Florence

Suffragans: *** Borgo San Sepolcro, Colle di Val d'Elsa, Fiesole, Modigliana, Pistoia e Prato, San Miniato

Metropolitan: Pisa

Suffragans: Apuania, Livorno, Pescia, Pontremoli, Volterra

Metropolitan: Siena

Suffragans: Chiusi, Grosseto, Massa Marittima, Sovana-Pitigliano

UMBRIA

Archbishops: Perugia, Spoleto

Bishops immediately subject to the Holy See:

Amelia, Assisi, Città della Pieve, Città di Castello, Foligno, Gubbio, Nocera Umbra e Gualdo Tadino, Norcia, Orvieto, Terni e Narni, Todi

MARCHES

Archbishops: Ancona e Numana, Camerino

Bishops immediately subject to the Holy See:

Ascoli Piceno, Fabriano e Matelica, Fano, Jesi, Osimo e Cingoli, Recanati e Loreto, Treja.

Metropolitan: Fermo

Suffragans: Macerata e Tolentino, Montalto, Ripatransone, San Severino

Metropolitan: Urbino

Suffragans: Cagli e Pergola, Fossombrone, Montefeltro, Pesaro, Sant'Angelo in Vado e Urbania, Senigallia

LAZIO

Bishops immediately subject to the Holy See:

Acquapendente, Bagnoregio, Civita Castellana, Orte e Gallèse, Montefiascone, Nepi e Sutri, Tarquinia e Civitavecchia, Viterbo Tuscania e San Martino al Monte Cimino, Alatri, Anagni, Aquino Sora e Pontecorvo, Ferentino, Segni, Terracina Sezze e Priverno, Tivoli, Veroli, Rieti

Abbots nullius: San Paolo fuori le Mura, Santi Vincenzo e Anastasio alle Tre Fontane, Santa Maria di Grottaferrat, Subiaco

** A Metropolitan is an archbishop who presides over a province of the Church and consequently has suffragan sees under him.

*** A Suffragan Bishop is a diocesan bishop who is subject to an archbishop as metropolitan.

ITALY

ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCES

OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



ABRUZZI

Archbishops: Aquila

Bishops immediately subject to the Holy See: Marsi,
Penne ed Atri, Teramo, Trivento, Valva e Sulmona

Metropolitan : Chieti

Suffragan: Istonio

Metropolitan: Lanciano

Suffragan: Ortona

Metropolitan: Benevento (Campania)

Suffragans: Boiano-Campobasso, Larino, Termoli

Metropolitan: Capua (Campania)

Suffragan: Isernia e Venafro

3. Clergy

In addition to the secular clergy from village priest to archbishop, members of the various monastic and religious orders (Franciscans, Dominicans, etc.) are found in large numbers throughout Central Italy.

The following table shows the personnel attached to Catholic religious institutions in Central Italy (except the Abruzzi):

TABLE 10: PERSONNEL OF CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN CENTRAL ITALY (EXCEPT ABRUZZI), 1936 ³

	Male	Female	Total
<u>Churches</u>			
Directors	103	---	103
"Employees"	8,256	---	8,256
Service Personnel	1,158	47	1,205
Workmen	40	5	45
Total	9,557	52	9,609
<u>Abbeys, Convents, etc.</u>			
Directors	3	2	5
"Employees"	7,403	15,561	22,964
Service Personnel	133	85	218
Workmen	637	225	862
Total	8,176	15,873	24,049
<u>Ecclesiastical Institutions (except Schools)</u>			
Directors	3	---	3
"Employees"	918	1,216	2,134
Service Personnel	61	18	79
Workmen	138	63	201
Total	1,120	1,297	2,417
<u>Totals</u>			
Directors	109	2	111
"Employees"	16,577	16,777	33,354
Service Personnel	1,352	150	1,502
Workmen	815	293	1,108
Grand Total	18,853	17,222	36,075

4. The Vatican City State ⁴

(1) International Status

The Vatican City State (Stato della Città del Vaticano)

is an independent state situated within the limits of the city of Rome. Created by the Lateran Treaty between Italy and the Holy See (ratified June 7, 1929), it exists for the purpose of guaranteeing the sovereignty of the Holy See in international law. Under article XXII of the treaty the Holy See undertakes to "remain extraneous" to international disputes and congresses (except when its good offices are requested by the parties), in consequence of which declaration its territory is declared "neutral and inviolable."

By article XII Italy recognized the right of the Holy See to send and receive diplomatic representatives; it also guaranteed free passage of correspondence "of all States, including belligerents, both to the Holy See and vice versa" and "free access of Bishops of the whole world to the Apostolic See."

(2) Area and Population

Vatican City State consists of the basilica of St. Peter, the Vatican, and the adjoining buildings, an area of 108.7 acres. Its boundaries are everywhere clearly marked by a series of strong walls (built during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance) except at St. Peter's Square. This square is ordinarily open to the public, and at such times is subject to the police power of the Italian state, but Italian police authority ceases at the foot of the steps leading into the basilica. When the Holy See wishes to withdraw St. Peter's Square from public transit, the Italian authorities are required to withdraw unless invited by the Pope to remain.

The only available census of Vatican City State (December 31, 1932) revealed a population of 1025, of whom 853 were of Italian and 121 of Swiss nationality. (There is no such thing as Vatican City State nationality. Vatican citizenship is accorded on a temporary basis to resident officials of the Holy See and their families, and to Cardinals who reside in Rome. It terminates when the office with which it is connected ceases, the person resuming his original citizenship.)

(3) Government

Vatican City State has all the organs and symbols of sovereign power: an army and police force, flag, courts of justice, and its own coinage and postal system.

The constitution was promulgated by motu proprio in the fundamental law of July 7, 1929, which vests the Pope with the plenitude of legislative, executive, and judicial powers. Executive and administrative power is exercised by a Governor, who is appointed by and responsible to the Pope. In legislation the Pope is assisted by a Councillor of State, whom he appoints.

There is a court of first instance, consisting of a single judge, an ordinary court of appeal, and a supreme court. The law applied is

that contained in the Codex Juris Canonici, the Apostolic Constitutions, and the specific legislation of Vatican City State. Should these be insufficient, the law of the Kingdom of Italy may be applied as an auxiliary.

Penal justice has rarely been exercised by Vatican City State. In accordance with article XXII of the Treaty of 1929, offenses committed within the territory of Vatican City State are justiciable by Italian courts, under a general delegation of power by the Pope. A case goes automatically to an Italian court if the person involved takes refuge in Italian territory. Persons who flee to Vatican City state may be extradited to Italy.

(4) Public Services and Communications

Because of its miniature size and its peculiar situation as an enclave within the capital of Italy, special arrangements are necessary for public utilities. The relevant agreements with the Italian government are incorporated in the treaty and supplementary conventions.

Vatican City has its own electric power plant and its own radio, by which it can communicate directly with the outside world.

In article VI of the Treaty the Italian government undertook (at its own expense):

(1) To provide Vatican City State with an adequate supply of water;

(2) To connect the Vatican railway with its own lines;

(3) To provide direct connection of Vatican telephone services, telegraphs, radio telephones, radio and postal telegraph with other States (Vatican City State is a member of the Universal Postal Union and of the Universal Telegraphic Union);

(4) To provide for the coordination of other services. In practice Vatican City State also depends on Italy for its food and other supplies.

(5) The Extraterritorial Areas.

In addition to Vatican City State, in which the Pope enjoys full sovereignty, the Treaty of 1929 specifies a number of areas and buildings in or near Rome (totaling approximately 170 acres) as properties of the Holy See, in which it enjoys extraterritorial rights:

- (a) Castelgandolfo (the Papal Palace, the Villa and Palazzetto Cybo, and the Villa Barberini) (about 100 acres);
- (b) The Villa Gabrielli and other property sites on Janiculum Hill (about 35 acres);
- (c) A small area between Janiculum Hill and Vatican City including the Palace of the Holy Office;
- (d) A number of churches and palaces: Saint John Lateran, Saint Mary the Greater, Saint Paul's Outside the Walls, and their annexed buildings; Saint Calixtus; the palaces Dataria, Cancelleria, and Propaganda Fide in the Piazza di Spagna; the Palace of the Vicariate.

In respect to these properties the language of the treaty is ambiguous and ill defined. They are recognized as "forming a part of the territory of the Italian State," but are to enjoy "the immunity recognized by international law to seats of diplomatic agents of foreign states." They are exempt from taxation by the Italian government and from its laws regarding expropriation. The papal authorities are entrusted with their policing. In respect to postal and telegraphic services, they are considered to be parts of Vatican City State.

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V. Education, Language, and Literacy

Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen, but many children fail to receive adequate schooling. The educational system has been strongly Fascistized, though with uncertain effectiveness. The Fascist Youth Organization was an important adjunct to the educational system. Standard literary Italian is generally understood in Central Italy, where a number of local dialects are also used. There is still considerable illiteracy in the rural districts, especially in the Abruzzi.

A. Education in Italy

1. Extent of Education

Education in Italy is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. Not all children in this age group receive adequate schooling, however. In the poorer and sparsely populated areas, registered students often spend only a few months of the year at school.

2. Fascist Influence in Education

Under the Fascist regime all education was closely supervised by the national government, and the curriculum, particularly in the lower schools, was adjusted to the propaganda aims of the Party. In the elementary schools the only textbooks allowed were those provided by the State. Patriotism, national sentiments, and Fascist ideology were strongly emphasized. The martial virtues, especially obedience, were stressed; religious themes were also emphasized, partly as a means of teaching humility and submission. In the later years of Fascism the Church gained increasing influence, especially in the supervision of religious teaching. Nearly all pupils attend the classes in religion, although a law of 1928 exempts children whose parents elect to provide personally for their religious education.

The teaching profession was carefully watched to insure its political orthodoxy. Laws provided for the expulsion of teachers who were unsatisfactory to the regime. All teachers had to belong to the Fascist School Association (Associazione Fascista della Scuola), which was under the direct supervision of the Fascist Party Secretary and whose functions included the spread of Fascist propaganda. Fascist control was also applied in the universities, where professorships were frequently given on the basis of political affiliations rather than scholarship. University teachers were required to take an oath of loyalty to the State and the regime.

It is questionable how deeply or lastingly the Fascist bias in Italian education has affected Italian youth. University students, in particular, are known to have had anti-Fascist sympathies in many instances, even though they belonged to the official Fascist University Groups.

B. The Educational System

All education is supervised by the Ministry of National Education (Ministero dell' Educazione Nazionale), acting through royal educational supervisors and lesser officials.

Elementary education is provided in kindergartens (asili) and in public elementary schools of two grades: a lower grade of three years and a higher grade of two years. Secondary education of different kinds is available in gymnasiums (ginnasi), lyceums (licei), normal schools (istituti magistrali), and various technical institutes (agricultural, commercial, industrial, and nautical).

1. Elementary Schools

Elementary schools are of four types:

(1) State schools (scuole elementari di stato).

(2) Recognized private schools (scuole parificate).

(These are private schools, usually operated by Catholic religious orders and primarily for children of the upper classes, but enjoying the same legal status as government schools as regards the validity of their certificates, etc. To obtain government recognition such schools must accept control over their curricula and use state textbooks. Nevertheless their atmosphere is generally less Fascist than in the state schools.)

(3) Non-recognized private schools.

(4) Subsidized schools (scuole sussidiate).

2. Secondary Schools

The elementary school system is designed primarily to fulfil the basic requirements of those who will have no further schooling. Students who intend to go further transfer to secondary schools at the age of eleven. Secondary schools are also of various types: state and state-recognized schools boarding schools, and private schools and institutes. Secondary education is not free, but the fees are usually moderate.

3. Universities

There are six Royal (state) universities and three private universities in the compartments of Central Italy. Academic standards are relatively

TABLE 11: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
IN CENTRAL ITALY, 1939-1940

	Tuscany	Marches	Umbria	Lazio	Abruzzi	Total
A. Kindergartens						
Number	642	254	113	699	307	2,015
Teaching Personnel	1,606	557	238	1,671	624	4,696
Pupils	39,312	15,667	6,573	64,650	22,485	148,687
B. Elementary Schools						
1. <u>State</u>						
Schools*	8,344	4,152	2,730	8,972	5,921	30,119
School buildings	6,860	3,598	2,153	6,986	4,608	24,205
Teachers	7,269	3,735	2,130	7,802	4,729	25,665
Pupils	335,674	156,483	91,085	301,445	204,304	1,088,491
2. <u>State-Recognized</u>						
Schools	236	17	47	157	7	464
Teachers	236	17	47	157	7	464
Pupils	8,670	445	1,678	5,253	279	16,325
3. <u>Private</u>						
Schools	419	77	30	755	81	1,362
Teachers	407	84	44	760	90	1,385
Pupils	10,414	1,585	785	17,159	1,707	31,650
4. <u>Subsidized</u>						
Schools	186	97	28	12	132	455
Teachers	186	97	28	12	132	455
Pupils	3,082	1,810	389	205	1,981	7,467
C. Secondary Schools						
1. <u>Gymnasiums</u>						
Schools	10	5	3	12	3	33
Pupils	1,327	567	573	2,277	347	5,091
2. <u>Gymnasium-Lyceums</u>						
Schools	15	12	5	20	9	61
Pupils:						
Gymnasium	5,407	2,981	1,410	10,244	4,072	24,114
Lyceum	2,697	1,362	602	4,602	1,659	10,922
3. <u>Scientific Lyceums</u>						
Schools	4	2	1	1	2	10
Pupils	1,063	245	125	724	295	2,452
4. <u>Normal Schools</u>						
Schools	14	8	5	13	7	47
Pupils	8,125	4,094	2,387	9,437	4,134	28,177

* A "school" is made up of the total number of pupils of one or more grades entrusted to a single teacher.

TABLE 11: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (cont'd)
IN CENTRAL ITALY, 1939-1940

	Tuscany	Marches	Umbria	Lazio	Abruzzi	Total
<u>5. Gov't Courses for Farmers</u>						
Courses	348	188	103	234	250	1,123
Enrolment	13,385	8,235	4,180	9,740	10,008	45,548
<u>6. Boarding Schools</u>						
Masculine:						
Schools	3	1	1	5	4	14
Pupils	401	145	191	717	573	2,027
Feminine:						
Schools	24	---	1	1	1	27
Pupils	1,181	---	97	8	47	1,333
<u>7. Private Boarding Schools</u>						
Schools	65	39	20	117	17	258
Pupils	3,654	2,823	1,072	8,661	781	16,991
<u>8. Non-governmental</u>						
<u>Schools and Institutes</u>						
Schools	224	45	32	360	30	691
Pupils	13,033	2,836	2,043	27,895	2,630	48,437
<u>Universities (State)</u>						
Number	3	1	1	1	---	6
Enrolment	9,089	174	1,200	21,219	---	31,682

high at the Universities of Rome and Florence; the other universities are of lesser academic standing.

TABLE 12: UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT IN CENTRAL ITALY, 1940-41

A. State Universities

<u>Faculties</u>	<u>Students</u>					
	Florence	Macerata	Perugia	Pisa	Rome	Siena
Jurisprudence	485	174	141	405	4,233	120
Political Science	495	---	484	---	854	---
Econ. & Commerce	1,284	---	---	---	4,244	---
Statistics	---	---	---	---	309	---
Letters & Philosophy	717	---	---	518	2,765	---
Education	1,613	---	---	---	2,831	---
Medicine	397	---	215	410	1,423	146
Math. & Physical Sci.	693	---	---	705	2,798	---
Pharmacy	89	---	55	77	247	38
Engineering	---	---	---	172	716	---
Architecture	220	---	---	---	299	---
Agriculture	302	---	241	130	---	---
Veterinary Medicine	---	---	64	73	---	---
Total	6,295	174	1,200	2,490	21,219	304
Men	4,717	173	1,132	2,020	16,951	272
Women	1,578	1	68	470	4,268	32

B. Private Universities

<u>Faculties</u>	<u>Students</u>		
	U. of Camerino	Maria SS. Asunta Normal Inst. (Rome)	U. of Urbino
Jurisprudence	38	---	71
Education	---	118	1,514
Math. & Physical Sci.	85	---	---
Pharmacy	24	---	53
Veterinary Medicine	62	---	---
Total	209	118	1,638
Men	168	---	912
Women	41	118	726

C. Auxiliary Educational Activities

In order to "complete" the education of Italian children the Fascist regime set up a special organization for physical, pre-military, moral, social, and patriotic training: the Italian Youth of the Lictor (Gioventù Italiana del Littorio -- GIL). This organization, with 1.8 million members in Central Italy in 1939-40, had subdivisions for various age-groups from 6 to 18 years: the Balilla for boys of 8 to 14, the Avanguardisti for boys of 14 to 18, the Piccole Italiane and Giovane Italiane for little and older girls, etc., etc.

The Balilla, with 415,000 members in Central Italy, played a central part in the GIL organization, with special nautical, aeronautical, mechanical, and anti-aircraft training in addition to regular pre-military instruction. The Balilla commanders were elementary and secondary school teachers who also belonged to the Fascist militia.

The Avanguardisti organizations for older boys were directly in charge of the Fascist Militia. Avanguardisti members who reached the age of 18 entered the regular Militia at the rate of about 100,000 a year.

D. Language

Most people in Central Italy understand the standard literary Italian language, which is a refinement of the Tuscan dialect. Standard Italian is taught in the schools and used in the press and on the radio.

In the provinces many persons habitually speak their native dialects, which vary considerably from region to region.

Knowledge of English is fairly widespread, particularly in such cosmopolitan and tourist centers as Rome and Florence.

E. Literacy

The Fascist regime has continued the efforts of its predecessors to reduce illiteracy in Italy, and the proportion of illiterates probably is substantially less than in 1931, the last year for which figures are available.

TABLE 13: ILLITERACY IN CENTRAL ITALY, 1931

Compartment	Number of Illiterates over 6 years of age			Number of Illiterates per 100 inhabitants over 6 years of age.		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Tuscany	179,246	287,238	466,484	14	22	18
Marches	95,518	177,071	272,589	19	32	26
Umbria	61,384	94,635	156,019	20	32	26
Lazio	142,032	257,507	399,539	14	25	19
Abruzzi	144,866	283,722	428,588	25	42	34
All Italy	3,014,736	4,444,176	7,458,912	17	24	21

Illiteracy is higher in the rural districts than in the towns, higher in older than in younger age groups, and higher among women than among men.

REFERENCES

Statistical information from Annuario statistico italiano, 1941



Rec'd from OSS 2/28/44. NIES.